THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1163.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

Produce Sweepstakes for the year —1807—

TO be run for over the Broad Rock Courſe, agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club, no produce no forfeit, running two mile heats, each ſubſcriber to pay 200 dollars, half forfeit, to name their mares and the horſe they are in foal by. To this ſubſcription there are already 14 ſubſcribers, and it is ſuppoſed there will be 3000 dollars or upwards ſubſcribed before the cloſe of the ſubſcription. Gentlemen wiſhing to ſubſcribe to this ſubſcription can do ſo by letter, where it is not convenient for them to do it perſonally. Letters on the above ſubject, ſent by poſt to the Manchester or Richmond poſt-office, will be duly attended to by the ſubſcriber.

2 William Ball,
Proprietor of the Courſe.
Broad Rock, November 20th, 1803.

Sweepstake for 3 years old Colts and Fillies.

TO be run for over the Broad Rock Courſe the day preceding the Spring Jockey Club Purſe, running two mile heats with ninety pounds on each, ſubſcription 200 dollars, half forfeit, and to name their colt at the time of ſubſcribing, or by the firſt day of March next, at which time the ſubſcription will cloſe. Gentlemen wiſhing to enter their colts can do ſo by letter, where it is not convenient to do it perſonally. WILLIAM BALL.
Broad Rock, Nov. 24th, 1803. 4tp.

NOTE.

HALF a dozen GIRLS, between the ages of 8 and 12 years, may be accommodated the enſuing year in a genteel family, reſiding in the upper end of Hanover, for the purpoſe of inſtruction. The ſituation is elevated and healthy, and diſtant from Richmond about two and thirty miles. The Girls will be taught the Engliſh and French Languages grammatically, Hiſtory, Geography, Arithmetic and plain Needle Work. The charge per annum, excluſive of the French, will be 30l. paid quarterly in advance, the pupils finding their own bedding. For the French, an additional fee of 5l. will be required. Further particulars may be known on application to the printer hereof.

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FOR SALE,

On the 10th day of the next month, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the plantation whereon Wm. Fariss, dec. lately lived, in the county of Henrico,

ALL the crop of CORN, WHAT, FODDER and SHUCKS. The ſale will be by public auction, to the higheſt bidder; for all ſums under 20 dollars, ready payment will be required, and for all ſums above 20 dollars ſix months credit will be allowed on the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date. All perſons indebted to the ſaid William Fariſs, are hereby requeſted to make payment; and thoſe having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to loſe no time in making them known to the ſubſcriber to enable him to judge of the proviſion neceſſary to be made for their diſcharge.

2 Robert Carter Fariss,
Executor, &c. of Wm. Fariſs, deceaſed.
Henrico county, Nov. 23d, 1803. 3tp.

AN ACCOUNT OF LOUISIANA,

Being an abstract of DOCUMENTS, *in the Offices of the Departments of State and of the Treasury.*

[*Concluded from our last.*]

The Church.

The Clergy conſiſts of a biſhop, who does not reſide in the province, and whoſe ſalary of four thouſand dollars is charged on the revenue of certain biſhopricks in Mexico and Cuba; two canons, having each a ſalary of ſix hundred dollars; and twenty five curates, five for the city of New-Orleans, and twenty for as many country pariſhes, who receive each from three hundred and ſixty to four hundred and eighty dollars a year. Thoſe ſalaries, except that of the biſhop, together with an allowance for ſacriſtans and chapel expences, are paid by the treaſury at New-Orleans, and amount annually to thirteen thouſand dollars.

There are alſo at that place a Convent of Urſulines, to which is attached about a thouſand acres of land, rented out in three plantations. The nuns are now in number not more than ten or twelve, and are all French. There were formerly about the ſame number of Spaniſh ladies belonging to the order; but they retired to Havanna during the period when it was expected that the province would be transferred to France. The remaining nuns receive young ladies as boarders and inſtruct them in reading, writing, and needle-work.

They have always acted with great propriety, and are generally reſpected and beloved throughout all the province. With the aſſiſtance of an annual allowance of ſix hundred dollars from the treaſury, they always ſupport and educate twelve female orphans.

Of the Officers of Government.

The officers who are merely judical, have been already mentioned, and therefore ſome of them will be altogether omitted in this place. The executive officers appointed by the governor, for each diviſion of the province, and called COMMANDANTS, are generally taken from the army, or the militia. When the ſettlement is ſmall, ſome reſpectable character is appointed to the civil command, and the militia officers has the direction of military matters. Where there is a garriſon, the commandant is ſub-delegate of the Intendant, and draws upon him for all expences incurred. In that caſe he has the charge of all matters relating to the revenue, within his diſtrict.

The duties of commandants is to ſuperintend the police, preſerve the peace of the diſtrict, examine the paſſports of travellers, and to ſuffer no ſtrangers to ſettle within the limits of their command, without regular leave obtained from government.—They are to prevent ſmuggling, to certify that all lands, petitioned for by the inhabitants, are vacant before they are granted, and when required, put the owner in poſſeſſion. They are beſides notaries public, and in their offices it is neceſſary to regiſter all ſales of lands and ſlaves, and even to make the contracts for thoſe puposes, before them. They act as ſheriffs, levy executions on property, attend and certify the ſale, and collect the proceeds.—They alſo take inventories of the property of inteſtates. By an ordinance of Baron Carondelet, Syndics are eſtabliſhed every three leagues, who ar ſubordinate to the commandant, decides ſmall cauſes, and have the police of roads, levies, travellers and negroes.

The officers of the general government are the following: Beſides his judicial powers, the GOVERNOR is chief of the army and militia, and the head of the civil government. He is alſo Preſident of the Cabildo, or Provincial Council. He appoints and removes at pleaſure the commandants of diſtricts. He appoints the officers of the militia, who are nevertheleſs commiſſioned by the king, and he recommends military officers for preferment. He is ſuperintendant of Indian affairs. He promulgates ordinances for the good government and improvement of the province; but he has no power to aſſeſs taxes upon the inhabitants without their conſent. Until the year 1798, he poſſeſſed the ſole power of granting lands, but it then paſſed into the hands of the intendant.

The Cabildo is an hereditary council of twelve, choſen originally from the moſt wealthy and reſpectable families. The governor preſides over their meetings. Their office is very honorable, but it is acqured by purchaſe. They have a right to repreſent, and even to remonſtrate to the governor, in reſpect to the interior government of the province. The police of the city is under their controul and direction. In it they regulate the admiſſion of phyſicians and ſurgeons to practice. Two members of the Cabildo ſerve by turn monthly, and take upon themſelves the immediate ſuperintendance of markets, bakers, ſtreets, bridges, and the general police of the city. This council diſtributes among its members ſeveral important offices, ſuch as Alguazil Mayor, or High Sheriff, Alcalde Provincial, Procureur General, &c. The laſt mentioned is a very important charge, The perſon who holds it is not merely the king's attorney, but an officer peculiar to the civil law. He does not always proſecute; but after conviction he indicates the puniſhment annexed by law to the crime, and which may be, and is mitigated by the court. Like the chancellor in the Engliſh ſyſtem, he is the curator and protector of orphans, &c. and finally, he is the expounder of the law, the defender of the privileges belonging to the town, province or colony, and the accuſer of every public officer that infringes them.

The Cabildo is alſo veſted with a ſpecies of judicial authority, for which, and for a further elucidation of its conſtitution, and the functions of the officers ſpringing from it, ſee the Appendix, No. 1.

The Intendant is chief of the departmens of finance and commerce and exerciſes the judicial powers already mentioned. He is entirely independent of the governor, and no public monies can be iſſued without his expreſs order. The land office is under his direction.

The Contador, Treaſurer and Interventor, are officers ſubordinate to the Intendant. The firſt, has four clerks under him, and keeps all accounts and documents reſpecting the receipt and expenditure of the revenue, and is therefore a check upon the Intendant. The treaſurer is properly no more than a caſhier, and is allowed one clerk. The Interventor ſuperintends all public purchaſes, and bargains. The Adminiſtrator is alſo ſubordinate to the Intendant, and with a number of inferior officers, manages every thing reſpecting the cuſtom houſe. Every clerk in theſe offices receives his commiſſion from the king.

The Auditor is the king's counſel, who is to furniſh the governor with legal advice in all caſes of judicial proceedings, whether civil or military.

The Aſſeſſor's functions are ſimiliar to thoſe of the Auditor, and are properly applicable to the Intendant's department.

Both of the officers laſt mentioned are alſo the counſellors of ſome of the other tribunals, as before intimated.

A Secretary of the government and another of the Intendancy.

A Surveyor General.

A Harbour Maſter.

A Store Keeper, who takes charge of all public movable property.

An Interpreter of the French and Spaniſh languages, and a number of other inferior officers.

All appointments in the province with a ſalary of more than thirty dollars per month are made by the king, and moſt of thoſe with a lower ſalary by the Governor or Intendant, as belongs to their reſpective departments. There are no officers choſen by the people.

The ſalaries and perquiſites of the principal officers are as follows:

	p. ſalary.	p. perquiſites.
Governor annually,	6,000	2,000
Intendant,	4,000	none.
Auditor,	2,000	2,000
Contador,	2,000	none.
Aſſeſſor,	1,200	1,000
Treaſurer,	1,200	none.
Adminiſtrator,	1,200	none.
Secretary of Government,	600	2,000

The commandants of diſtricts receive each 100 dollars from the king annually, unleſs they are poſſeſſed of a military employment or penſion.

Taxes and Duties.

Inſtead of paying local taxes, each inhabitant is bound to make and repair roads, bridges, and embarkments through his own land.

A duty of ſix per cent is payable at the cuſtom houſe, on the tranſfer of ſhipping. It is aſcertained upon the ſum, the buyer and ſeller declare to be the real conſideration. As no oath is requred from either, they ſeldom report more than half the price.

The following taxes are alſo payable in the Province.

Two per cent. on legacies and inheritances, coming from collaterals and exceeding 2,000 dollars.

Four per cent. on legacies given to perſons who are not relatives of the teſtator.

A tax on civil employments, the ſalaries of which exceed 300 dollars annually, called *media annata*, amounting to half of the firſt year's ſalary. By certain officers, it is to be paid in two annual inſtalments, and by others in four. The firſt perſon appointed to a newly created office pays nothing, but the tax is levied on all who ſucceed him.

Seven dollars is deducted from the ſum of 20 paid as pilotage by every veſſel entering or leaving the Miſſiſſippi; but the treaſury provides the boats, and pays the ſalary of the pilots and ſailors employed at the Balize. The remainder of the 20 dollars is thus diſtributed:—To the head pilot 4—to the pilot who is in the veſſel 4, and 5 to the crew of the row-boat, that goes out to put the pilot on board, or take him aſhore.

A tax of 40 dollars per annum for licences to ſell liquors.

A tax on certain places when ſold, ſuch as thoſe of Regidor, Notary, Attorney, &c.

But the principal tax is that of 6 per cent. levied on all imports and exports, according to a low Tariff. The proceeds of which nett about 120,000 dollars, whilſt all the other taxes are ſaid not to yield more than five or ſix thouſand dollars annually.

Expences and Debt.

The expenſes of the preſent government, comprehending the pay and ſupport of the regiment of Louiſiana, part of a battalion of the regiment of Mexico, a company of dragoons, and one of artillery, which form the garriſon of the country, including Mobile; the repairs of public buildings and fortifications; the maintenance of a few gallies to convey troops and ſtores throughout the province; Indian preſents and ſalaries of officers, clergy, and perſons employed for public purpoſes, amount to about 650,000 dollars. A ſum in ſpecie, which does not generally exceed 400,000 dollars, is annually ſent from Vera Cruz; but this, together with the amount of duties and taxes collected in the province, leaves uſually a deficiency of one hundred or one hundred and fifty thouſand dollars, for which certificates are iſſued to the perſons who may have furniſhed ſupplies, or to officers and workmen for their ſalaries. Hence a debt has accumulated, which, it is ſaid, amounts at preſent to about 450,000 dollars. It bears no intereſt, and is now depreciated 30 per cent. The latter circumſtance has taken place not from want of confidence in the eventual payment of the certificates; but from the uncertainty of the time when, and the want and general value of ſpecie. The whole of this debt is ſaid to be due to the inhabitants, and to American reſidents. It would have been long ſince paid off, but for a diverſion of the funds, deſtined for that purpoſe, to different and external objects.

Imports and Exports.

The productions of Louiſiana are—ſugar, cotton, indigo, rice, furs and peltry, lumber, tar, pitch, lead, flour, horſes and cattle. Population alone is wanting to multiply them to an aſtoniſhing degree. The ſoil is fertile, the climate ſalubrious, and the means of communication between moſt parts of the province certain, and by water.

The following has been received as a ſketch of the preſent exports of Louiſiana, viz.

	Dollars.	
20,000 bales of cotton, of 3 cwt. each, at 20 cents per lb.	1,344,000	increaſing.
45,000 caſks of ſugar, 10 cwt. each, at 6 cents per lb.	302,400	ditto.
800 do. moloſſess, 100 gallons each,	32,000	ditto.
Indigo,	100,000	diminiſh rapidly.
Peltry,	200,000	
Lumber,	80,000	
Lead, corn, horſes and cattle, uncertain,		
All other articles, ſuppoſe	100,000	
	2,158,000	

According to official returns in the Treaſury of the United States, there were imported into our territory from Louiſiana and the Floridas, merchandize to the following amounts, in the ſeveral years prefixed:

	Dollars.
In 1799 to the value of	507,132
1800	904,322
1801	956,635
1802	1,006,214

According to the ſame authority, which makes the total of the exports to amount to 2,158,000 dollars, the imports, in merchandize, plantation utenſils, ſlaves, &c. amount to two and an half millions, the difference being made up by the money introduced by the government, to pay the expences of governing and protecting the colony.

According to the return in the Treaſury of the United States, exports have been made to Louiſiana and the Floridas, to the following amount in the years prefixed:

In 1799 to the value of
5,036,262 in foreign articles,
44,784 in domeſtic do.

Dollars 3,504,092

In 1800 { 1,795,127 in foreign articles. / 240,662 in domeſtic do.

Dollars 2,035,789

In 1801 { 1,770,794 in foreign articles. / 137,204 in domeſtic do.

Dollars 1,907,998

In 1802 { 1,054,600 in foreign articles. / 170,110 in domeſtic do.

Dollars 1,224,710

It is to be obſerved that if the total of the imports and exports into and from theſe provinces (of which the two Floridas are but a very unimportant part, with reſpect to both) be as above ſupposed, viz.

Imports,	2,500,000 dollars
Exports,	2,158,000
Making together	4,658,000

The duty of ſix per cent. ought alone to produce the groſs ſum of two hundred ſeventy-nine thouſand four hundred and eighty dollars, and that the difference between that ſum and its actual nett produce, ariſes partly from the imperfect tariff by which the value of merchandize is aſcertained, but principally from the ſmuggling, which is openly countenanced by moſt of the revenue officers.

Manufactures.

There are but few domeſtic manufactures. The Acadians manufacture a little cotton into quilts and cottonades; and in the remote of the province, the poorer planters ſpin and weave ſome Negro clothes of cotton and wool mixed. There is one machine for ſpinning cotton in the pariſh of Iberville, and another in the Opelouſas; but they do little or nothing. In the city, beſides the trades which are abſolutely neceſſary, there is a conſiderable manufacture of cordage, and ſmall ones of ſhot and hair powder. There are likewiſe in, and within a few leagues of the town, twelve diſtilleries for making taffia, which are ſaid to diſtil annually a very conſiderable quantity, and one of ſugar refinery, ſaid to make about 200,000 lbs. of loaf ſugar.

Navigation employed in the Trade of the Province.

In the year 1802, there entered the Miſſiſſippi two hundred and ſixty-eight veſſels of all deſcriptions, eighteen of which were public armed veſſels, and the remainder merchantmen, as follows, viz.

	American.	*Spaniſh.*	*French.*
Ships,	48	14	
Brigs,	63	17	1
Polacres,		4	
Schooners,	50	61	
Sloops,	9	1	
Total	170	27	1

Of the number of American veſſels, twenty-three ſhips, twenty-five brigs, nineteen ſchooners, and five ſloops came in ballaſt, the remainder were wholly or in part laden.

Five Spaniſh ſhips and ſeven ſchooners came in ballaſt. The united tonnage of all the ſhipping that entered the river, excluſive of the public armed veſſels, was 33,725 regiſter tons.

In the ſame year there ſailed from the Miſſiſſippi, two hundred and ſixty-five ſail, viz.

Americans.		*Tons.*	*Spaniſh.*		*Tons.*
Ships	40	8972	18		3715
Brigs	59	7546	22	1 in ballaſt	1944
Sch'rs	52	4347	58		3747
Sloops	8	519	3	1 in ballaſt	108
Polacres			3	1 in ballaſt	240
	158	21383	104		9753

French.		*Tons.*	*Totals.*		*Tons.*
Sch'rs	3	105	American	158	21383
	—	—	Spaniſh	104	9753
			French	3	105
			Grand total	265	31,241

The tonnage of the veſſels which went away in ballaſt, and that of the public armed ſhips, are not included in the foregoing account—theſe latter carried away maſts, yards, ſpars, pitch, tar, &c. at leaſt 1000 tons.

In the firſt ſix months of the preſent year, there entered the Miſſiſſippi 173 ſail, of all nations, four of which were public armed veſſels, viz. two French and two Spaniſh, whoſe tonnage is not enumerated.

	American.	*Tons.*	*Spaniſh.*	*Tons.*	*French.*	*Tons.*
Ships,	20	5,396	14	3,080	5	1,002
Brigs,	44	5,701	20	2,173	8	878
Polacres,			3	480	2	436
Sch'rs.	29	1,899	18	1,187	7	488
Sloops,	4	278	3	167		
Total,	93	13,264	58	7,087	22	2,804

	Total of ſhips.	*Total of tons*
American,	93	13,264
Spaniſh,	58	7,087
French,		2,804
Grand Total,	173	23,155

In the same six months there sailed from the Mississippi, one hundred and fifty-six vessels, viz.

	American.	*Spanish.*	*French.*
Ships,	21	13	2
Brigs,	28	31	1
Polacres,		2	
Schooners,	17	26	5
Sloops,	2	1	
	68	80	8

Coasting Trade.

There is a considerable coasting trade from Pensacola, Mobille, and the creeks and rivers falling into, and in the neighbourhood of Lake Ponchartrain, from whence New-Orleans is principally supplied with ship timber, charcoal, lime, pitch and tar, and partly with cattle, and the places before named are supplied with articles of foreign growth and produce in the same way from New Orleans. The vessels employed are sloops and schooners, some of which are but half decked, and from eight to fifty tons; five hundred of which, including their repeated voyages, and thirteen gallies and gun boats, entered the Bayou St. Jean last year. There is likewise a small coasting trade between the Atacapas and Opelousas, and New-Orleans, by way of the Balize, which would much increase, if there was any encouragement given by government, to clear away a few obstructions, chiefly caused by fallen timber, in the small rivers and creeks leading to them.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

CHARLESTON, NOVEMBER 21.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Two Friends, captain M'Neil, in 41 days from London. To the politeness of a gentleman passenger, we are indebted for London papers to the 8th of October, from which the following articles are extracted.

LONDON, October 4.

PLANS OF FRANCE.

The arrival of three Hamburgh mails, and some Paris Journals to the 22d ult. inclusive, contain many circumstances, relative chiefly to the preparations for invading this country—the only theme on which the Parisian Journals dare to expatiate. If we may credit their statement, the whole coast opposite to this country swarms with troops ready to embark. Two great camps are formed at St. Omer's and Ghent, and from thence the troops will be marched to the places of their embarkation. Another army, to be called the army of reserve, is, according to some reports, to be formed at Amiens. All reports concur in stating, that the first consul is to superintend the embarkation, if not to command the invading army in person. If the letters from Brussels be correct, he must now be at Ghent or at St. Omer's, in order to put every thing in activity. Certain it is, however, that uncommon bustle and activity prevail, and great bodies of troops are assembling in all quarters, particularly on the Flemish coast and parts adjacent. General Soult commanded the army at St. Omer's previous to the arrival of the first consul. That army is mentioned to consist of 24 demi-brigades, 12 regiments of cavalry, 2 of horse, and 10 companies of foot artillery. The number of a demi brigade may be 1000 or 3000, or more. Gen. Berthier it is said, has left Paris, and gone to organize the whole force intended for the invasion. General Mathieu Dumas is chief of the staff.

The French who take into their view all possible combinations of favorable circumstances, calculate that our blockading force will be driven of from Brest, Toulon and the Texel, by the equinoctial gales. Then they hope that their fleets will sail to the places of their destination unmolested. We have little doubt, if the fleet from those places could get out, men would be landed in Ireland.

The arrangement by which Spain is to continue neutral, on paying France a large sum of money, does not appear to be known at Paris.

Preparations vast and various are going forward in every quarter to repel the invasion; troops marching in every direction, and the volunteers perfecting in discipline. On the coast every officer is at his post. Lord Cavan in the Isle of Wight is ordered not to sleep out of the island. No military officer is for the future to be permitted to leave his camp or barracks for more than two hours on any pretence whatever. All the redoubts and other works on Galleywood Common, in Essex, are to be perfectly completed this week. The three military divisions of Essex are under the following commands: Colchester, Gen. Sir James Craig, K. B.; Chelmsford, Hon. Maj. Gen. Finch; and Danbury, Maj. Gen. Beckwith. Several pieces of cannon are to be immediately erected on Stamford Hill, Upper Clapton, which commands the whole of the marshes of Edmonton. A beacon of a very large stack of dry faggots, is erecting on Barham Downs, in order to alarm the country at the approach of the enemy. A fire beacon is likewise erecting on Cox-heath as a signal to Bexley-hill.

Two armed brigs and two gun boats are arrived, and stationed off the entrance of the Crauch and Blackwater rivers on the Essex coast. Eight guard ships for the like purpose at the mouth of the Humber, have sailed from the Nore. Vessels are to be placed at the mouth of every other navigable river on the coast.

October 7.

The information of government respecting the forward state of the enemy's preparations, is derived from a source so authentic, as to leave not the smallest doubt of its accuracy. The attempt to invade this country will in all probability be made in the course of a fortnight. We hope sincerely it may no longer be delayed. Never in any period of her history, did England present to the world so glorious a display of firmness and of unanimity, and never of course was she so well prepared to hurl destruction on the head of a daring invader. A nation of united freemen, armed in defence of every thing that can render life valuable, is a spectacle of sublime magnitude, of which in any country less blessed than this, no hope can reasonably be indulged; and dreadful, but just, will be the punishment of those whose temerity may lead them to violate the sacred boundaries of Britain. A descent upon Ireland, it is thought, will be attempted at the same time with that upon England; and as the whole of the force intended to subdue this country is not intended to be sent over at once, the troops who first land are instructed to pursue a career of rapine and murder, as long as any expectation remains of their being reinforced; or until pressed by superior numbers, they find themselves under the necessity of surrendering prisoners of war.

The Dublin mail, of the 1st inst. arrived yesterday. John Machintosh, another rebel, was convicted on that day. Our private letters state that Mr. Carr, a gentleman of fortune in the county of Westmeath, and Col. Nesbit, a gentleman of the first respectability in one of the northern counties, have been assassinated in their respective dwellings.

A letter from Ramsgate, dated Tuesday night, states that a bombardment was heard on the preceding night, supposed to be a renewal of the attack upon Calais.

October 8.

The private advices from the coast of France agree in every leading particular with those received a few days since by government, with respect to the state of the enemies preparations against this country. The officers of our cruizers off the ports of the Channel also state, that the appearance of the invasion has of late become very serious; that the gun boats at Boulogne alone amount already to between eighty and ninety; and that two large camps have been formed on the adjacent hills. In every other port, particularly to the northward, the preparations are still more formidable; and the information received by ministers respecting the intentions of the enemy, leaves no doubt of the hostile attempt being speedily made. The French paper published in London, states, on the authority of its own correspondent, and certainly with every appearance of truth, that directions have also been issued to many of the Consular demi-brigades respecting the course to be followed in the plunder of London, and the division of the property of its wealthy inhabitants.—The soldiers to whom these allurements are held out, are too much flattered by the prospect to doubt of the success which the government announces with so much confidence. They are of opinion, says, the French writer, that no such promises should be made, if the means of realizing them did not actually exist; and that such mighty preparations would not have been made, if there were not a certainty of employing them with effect.

While the enemy are thus menacing us with a furious attack, it is with pleasure we announce that the effect of British fire continues to be severely felt upon their own coast. Fecamp into which some of their gun vessels skulked a few days since, has been successfully bombarded by a small English squadron under the orders of Capt. Owen, and seven ships fully equipped, with several others that were building, have been completely destroyed. Our loss in this enterprise, we are happy to understand, is very trifling while that of the enemy, independently of the destruction of the vessels, is stated to be very considerable. In pursuance of the same vigorous system, another expedition far more formidable than the last, is about to be sent against Calais and Boulogne. Lord Keith sailed from the Downs on Thursday, in the Monarch of 74 guns, with the Immortalite frigate, for the coast of France. It is understood that the bombardment of both these towns will be immediately resumed, for the purpose of destroying the numerous gun boats now assembled at each of them.

The Leda frigate, and Ad. Mitchell cutter, arrived in Dover Roads, on Thursday, from off Boulogne for a supply of ammunition, and the meditated assault is expected to be made in the course of a day or two. This system, as we have already observed, is alike wise and necessary, and we trust we are not too sanguine, in anticipating the most essential advantages from the occasional employment of our ships, in services of this description. The batteries upon the French coast frequently fire upon our cruizers; and from Dover Heights on Thursday, they were plainly discerned throwing shots and shells from Boulogne. As soon as our little squadron is reinforced, we have no doubt but that the compliment will be amply returned to the enemy. The gun boats, which were at anchor without the pier, dreading the medited attack, have, within the last few day, returned into the inner harbour.

Two thousand of the troops in the neighbourhood of Colchester, are said to be under orders to embark upon some secret expedition, respecting the object of which, the utmost secrecy is very properly observed.

Dispatches were yesterday received at the Admiralty from our fleet off Brest. They announce no intelligence of importance. None of the enemy's vessels had, for the last ten days previous to the date of the dispatches, attempted to get into or out of port. Dispatches were at the same time received from Lord Nelson.

Some private advices lately received from France are said to state, that Bonaparte, for the purpose of reconciling the great powers of the continent to his projected conquest of England, has proposed to them a plan for partitioning out the whole of Great Britain and its Colonies between France, Austria, Russia and Prussia. We know not what degree of credit is due to this statement; but certain it is, that there is no project too infamous or extravagant to be proposed or undertaken by Bonaparte.

The French have now taken possession of all the ports on the Adriatic. The French General Sancerre was himself at Naples, to regulate the payment to be made by the King of Naples for the maintenance of the French army. The sum is 5000 crowns a day, which is obliged to be punctually paid every week, otherwise the French army would immediately march to Naples.

The Paris papers do not hesitate to state that an expedition against Ireland is to be undertaken from the coasts of Normandy and Brittany. We make no doubt an attempt will be made upon that country in the course of the winter. The people, however, have of late been so happily undeceived, even by their own leaders with respect to the real views and objects of France, that should the enemy elude the vigilance of our fleet, the respectable state of defence in which every part of Ireland is now placed, added to other considerations, induce a confident hope in us, that the effort, even on Irish ground, would terminate in the utter destruction of the invading force.

We are glad to find by the Hamburgh mail, that the affairs of the Porte in Egypt have taken a favorable turn, which the former advices did not lead us to expect. The rebel force under Abdul Wechab is stated to have been already defeated and dispersed by the Pacha of Acre, in consequence of which victory the Turks have not only saved Damascus, but recovered the possession of Mecca. The rebels in Rumelia have also been defeated, and the tranquility of European Turkey has thus become again established. We are the most happy at these tidings, as the Porte, in consequence of the present advantages, may be enabled to turn its attention more effectually to the affairs of Egypt, upon which country the French, to all appearance, have some design. An expedition is fitting out in the ports of Italy, avowedly against the Morea, but more probably against Egypt, the distracted state of which holds out a high temptation to the perfidious spirit of Bonaparte. The Toulon fleet, consisting of nine sail of the line, and six frigates, put to sea on the 11th ult. but returned in a few hours, in consequence of the English squadron appearing off the coast. General Stuart, it is said, has been ordered to quit Naples, on the application of the French envoy; a circumstance, which, if correctly stated, serves to shew the complete predominance of Gallic influence in the councils of that state—The French funds are 51¼.

The fire beacons which we stated a few days since to be erecting in different parts of Kent, are already established in many places. They are to be successively fired on the approach of an enemy, and every person in arms is to repair immediately to this place of rendezvous, where the necessary orders are to be given by the officer under whose command the forces are placed. These beacons consist of stakes of wood, and other materials, with a pole passing through them, on the top of which is a small white flag, to make their situation more visible. Carriages for the speedy conveyance of troops, have been provided in every direction.

October 5.

It is now more confidently than ever maintained, in private advices from Berlin of the 24th ult. that the chief subject of Lombard's negociation with Bonaparte, has been to obtain the consent of France to raise Frederick William eventually to the dignity of Chief of the German Empire. The annual pension of 1000 dollars granted to this negociator is never given, but in cases where services of the highest importance have been performed.

Accounts from Semlin state, that a most dreadful insurrection has broken out in Bosnia, and all other Turkish provinces in Europe.

The Austrian camp at Mullendorff was to begin forming on the 20th ult. and it is generally believed, that the Russian Grand Duke, Constantine, will be present at the manœuvres. The Russian Count Trasckow had reached Vienna, charged with a very important mission from the Emperor Alexander to the Austrian Cabinet.

The personal impost on Jews has been suppressed on all the estates of the princes and counts in the House of Isenbourg.

The military capitulation, as it is called, between Switzerland and France, is at length said to be concluded, by which 16,000 Swiss soldiers are to pass into the service of France. One battalion is to make a part of the Consular Guard. The pay of these troops is to be the same as that of the French troops.

From Switzerland we also have a letter written by Bonaparte to the Landamman, extolling the act of *mediation* which so *happily* confirmed the *liberties* of the Swiss.

On the 4th instant the comedians of the Theatre at Amiens, represented at Abbeville, *Ringois, or the savior of Abbeville*, a play founded on a historical fact, which occurred in that city in 1300.—The house was crowded in every part, and by five o'clock filled with more than five thousand persons. In the middle of the piece, the second boxes being too much loaded, fell with a dreadful crash on the first boxes and the pit, by which 36 persons were killed, and 52 very dangerously hurt.

By accounts from Liverpool, we learn the loss of the ship victory, capt. Morrison, of that port: whilst going out of port, she struck on the west end of the Hoyle; 59 persons were the number on board out of whom only 22 were saved. The captain was among the drowned. She was a remarkably fine vessel.

A gentleman who left Paris last week, and was obliged to travel along the coast, till he reached Holland, before he could obtain a passage to England, reached town on Tuesday. He states that the late bombardment of Calais filled the inhabitants with consternation, many of whom remarked, that if an attack from so small a number of the English vessels, and of such a comparitively small size, was so dreadful, what had their seaports to expect when the English should believe the French preparations in sufficient forwardness to demand a serious attack, with such a force as they could at any time send to destroy them?—The war, he says, is by no means so popular in France as the French journals endeavour to represent it. Every person there knows that the press is in complete fetters, and that they need look for nothing in their papers but what the government chuse to communicate. When they read of the extent of their preparations and pretended successes at sea, they only shrug up their shoulders and pass the paper to another. In private circles, where they think themselves not under the eyes of government spies, of whom their is a great number in Paris, they speak out with loud execrations of the war and the author of it, and call it a philosophic plan to fatten the fish in the straits of Dover with the bodies of Frenchmen. In one word, the First Consul is universally execrated.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, October 25.

DEBATE ON THE LOUISIANA TREATY.

(Debate continued.)

Mr ELLIOT. Mr. Chairman,—Although, in the short time since I have had the honor of a seat on this floor, I have several times risen in debate, that circumstance scarcely diminishes my diffidence at the present moment. Uneducated in the schools, and unpractised in parliamentary eloquence, it is with no inconsiderable degree of diffidence that I rise upon the present occasion. There are occasions, however, where even the eye of timidity should sparkle with confidence, and there are questions in the discussion of which the finger should be removed from the lip of silence herself. And such is every occasion and every question involving the existence, the infraction, or even the correct and just construction of that constitution, which is the palladium of our privileges, and the temple of our glory. If I might be permitted to borrow a metaphorical expression from one of the most celebrated commanders of antiquity, who declared that he intended to spread all his sails, on the ocean of war, I would say, I would say that it is with fear and trembling I presume to launch my little feeble bark, on the vast ocean of eloquence and literature (*pointing to the several members*) by which I am surrounded. If, however, the remark be just, that it is even sweet and glorious to die for one's country, surely the humbler sacrifice of native diffidence may with propriety be expected and exacted from a juvenile American representative.

Whatever minuter shades or minor differences of opinion may exist among the American people, there is one point in which we shall all meet with cordial unanimity. We all unite in an ardent devotion to the constitution. He who is not devoted to it is unworthy of the honorable name of an American. I lament that it is necessary to speak particularly of myself, but duty, not only to myself, but to my constituents, a numerous and respectable section of the American people, demands it. It may be objected to me, and with truth, that there has been a time when I professed sentiments hostile to some of the most important provisions in the constitution. It was not, however, at the time when the constitution was submitted to the people. I was then in infancy and obscurity, deprived of the means and even of the hopes of education. I had yet read much and reflected more. My ardent and excursive eye had wandered rapidly over the wide field of ancient history. I thought I beheld my country, like the Roman republic in the age of Cato, the sport of every wind and of every wave. As far as I understood the constitution, I admired it and wished for its adoption. But when an elegant anonymous writer predicted, as the consequence of its adoption, that "liberty would be but a name, to adorn the short historic page of the halcyon days of America," I trembled and shuddered for the possible consequences. If in the plenitude of *juvenile* self-sufficiency, (and who has not been young?) I have since fancied that I could form a more perfect constitution, that dream of the imagination has long been past. Long have I been sincerely and ardently attached to the constitution.

I foresee that I shall be lead into a wide field, and that I shall, *too long*, occupy the attention of the committee. Will the committee hear me? I imagine that I read a favorable answer in the countenances of all its members. I shall be interrupted by no unpleasant indications of impatience, by no loud calls for the question.

The treaty before us is of immense consequence, and my attention was early turned to the subject. From the moment of my election, I have devoted many strenuous and laborious hours to the subjects connected with it, and I have anticipated all the objections against it; none of those presented this day by the gentleman from New York, who opened the debate, or by the gentleman who followed him on the same side, have struck my mind as novel.—The question of the constitutionality of the treaty first presents itself. It is said to be unconstitutional, because it enlarges the United States. To reduce the arguments of gentlemen on this head to a syllogistic form, they would not strike the mind with great force. The constitution is silent on the subject of the acquisition of territory; by the treaty we acquire territory; therefore the treaty is unconstitutional. It has been well remarked by an eminent civilian, that those are not the most correct and conclusive reasoners, who are very expert at their *quicquids*, their *atquis* and their *ergos*; but those, who from correct premises, by just reasoning, deduce correct conclusions. This question is not to be determined from a mere view of the constitution itself, although it may be considered as admitted that it does not prohibit, in express terms, the acquisition of territory. It is a rule of law, that in order to ascertain the import of a contract, the evident intention of the parties, at the time of forming it, is principally to be regarded. This rule will apply, as it respects the present question, to our constitution, of which it may be said, as the great Dr. Johnson said of the science of the law, that it is the last result of human experience. The constitution is a compact between the American people for certain great objects expressed in the preamble (*Mr. E. here read the preamble*) in language to which eloquence and learning can add no force or weight.—Previous to the formation of this constitution there existed certain principles of the law of nature and nations, consecrated by time and experience, in conformity to which this constitution was formed. The question before us, I have always believed, must be decided upon the law of nations alone; and under this impression I have examined the works of the most celebrated authors on that subject.

(Mr. Elliott's speech to be continued.)

IT is earnestly requested, that if any person or persons have claims against the estate of ANDERSON PEERS, dec. that they would bring them forward immediately, that provision may be made for payment, as I am determined to close my administration as speedy as possible.

JUDITH PEERS, Executrix.

Goochland, Nov. 24th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall proceed to sell on the 22th day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the house where Col. Heath J. Miller lives, all the

Perishable Property

belonging to the above estate.—And at the same time and place will be sold and hired, several NEGROES. The terms of sale and hire will be made known that day.

JUDITH PEERS, Executrix.

N. B. The well known TAVERN where colonel Heath J. Miller now lives, will be rented on that day to the highest bidder, under certain restrictions, which will be made known that day, and possession given immediately. J. P.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1803.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Fair Play, in answer to *Martinus Scriblerus*, is received, and shall appear in our next.

MARRIED—on Wednesday evening last, DANIEL LEE, Esq. of Shenandoah, to Miss PEGGY NICHOLSON, of this city.

——, on the same evening, Mr. WILLIAM BURTON, Jun. to Miss ELIZABETH MOSBY, both of Hennico county.

A letter from Leghorn, dated July, 27th, received by a merchant in Boston, says, "The arrete of the French government respecting English manufactures and produce will, we fear, give us much trouble. In your future shipments, we would advise you to select such articles as do not come within the influence of this regulation; and let them be accompanied by the requisite certificate from the French consul."

Citizen Cathala, a French architect, has invented a new method of employing tiles for the roofs of houses, by which one half of the quantity usually required for that purpose is sufficient. The tiles are to be made in a square, instead of an oblong form. The hook by which they are fastened is at one of the angles, so that when fastened to the latch, they hang down diaggonally, and every tile covered one fifth part, on two sides, by the superior row.

R. Gardiner, Esq. Consul for the United States at Sweden, is arrived at Boston, in the brig Neutrality, from Gottenburgh,

The article in our last, which stated that the French would probably invade Denmark, in the course of this winter, is corroborated by capt. Lock, who arrived here yesterday from St. Petersburg; he states, that this expected event had excited very general attention, and it was supposed would bring the Emperor Alexander into an active participation of the impending warfare in Europe; the opinion derives strength from the actual preparations which are now making in Russia for the defence of the Northern Powers.

(*Boston Gazette.*)

Important.—We learn from Tennessee the very interesting intelligence, that on the 6th instant, the Governor of that state received instructions from the President of the United States, through the secretary of war, for raising without delay five hundred mounted infantry, exclusive of officers, to be well armed and in readiness to move for Natchez within six days after the receipt of the order.

In addition to these troops, three regiments are to be raised in Tennessee, and in readiness to march by the 20th December next, to aid in taking possession of New-Orleans, should an opposition render it necessary.

We presume that measures equally prompt and efficacious are taken in other parts of the Western country. (*N. Y. Morn. Chron.*)

We understand that Thomas Moore, Esq. a native of England, and formerly a practitioner at law in this city, but more known as having arranged the poems of Honeywood, whose widow he married, fell lately in a duel with lieutenant Buck of the United States troops at Natchez, where Mr. Moore had for some short time resided and was much esteemed. (*Ibid.*)

IMPORTANT!

Chillicothe, November 12.

The following letter from the Department of War at the City of Washington, to his Excellency the Governor of this State, was received by last night's mail.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 31, 1803.

SIR,

There being reason to suspect that the officers of the Spanish government at New-Orleans may decline or refuse to give possession of the country of Louisiana, ceded to the United States by the French Republic, and which Congress have by law authorised the President of the United States to take possession of, and the President having judged it expedient to pursue such measures as will insure the possession; I have therefore been directed by the President of the United States to request your Excellency to assemble with the least possible delay five hundred of the militia of the state of Ohio, including a suitable number of officers, and cause the same to be formed into a regiment of eight companies, to be engaged to serve four months, unless sooner discharged, to be mustered in companies and ready to march, if called, by the 20th of December at farthest; after having been so mustered in companies by suitable persons appointed by your Excellency, the men may return to their homes, but must hold themselves in readiness to join their companies and march at the shortest notice. Each officer and soldier will be entitled to pay from the day they shall receive orders and march to join their respective regiments, until discharged. They will be entitled to the same pay as regular troops in the service of the United States.

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully,
Your humble servant,
H. DEARBORN.

To his Excellency *Edward Tiffin*, Governor of the state of Ohio.

We understand that the provisionel army is to be composed of 500 mounted volunteers from the Mississippi Territory, to join the regular troops in that Territory, and to proceed immediately to New-Orleans, to take possession of Louisiana in the mean time the state of Tennessee is to hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning—

	2000	volunteers.
Kentucky,	4000	do.
Ohio,	500	do.
Mississippi Territory,	500	do.

We this day commence the publication of a kind of official, geographical and statistical account of Louisiana, communicated by the president of the United States to both houses of Congress. We commenced a perusal of this paper with an expectation of finding a simple and succinct account of such important facts, relative to the country, as had come to the knowledge of the executive. It was not, therefore, without some surprise that we found in this grave presidential message the following poetical description, which we at first thought was copied from Mrs. Radcliff's *Mysteries of Udolpho*. Speaking of one part of this newly acquired paradise, Mr. Jefferson says, "Some of the heights exhibit a scene truly picturesque. They rise to a height of at least 300 feet, *faced* with *perpendicular* lime and free stone, *carved* into various shapes and figures by the hand of nature, and afford the appearance of a *multitude of antique towers!* It may be said with truth that for fertility of soil, no part of the world exceeds the borders of the Mississippi;—the land yields an abundance of all the necessaries of life, and *almost spontaneously*; very little labor being required in the cultivation of the earth. That part of Upper Louisiana, which borders on North Mexico, is one immense *prairie;* it produces *nothing but grass;* it is filled with buffaloe, deer, and other kinds of game; the land is represented as TOO RICH for the growth of forest trees!"

Having proceeded thus far, our imagination became, in some degree, *seasoned* for the following:

"One extraordinary fact relative to *salt* must not be omitted. There exists about 1000 miles up the Missouri, and not far from that river, *a salt mountain!* The existence of such a mountain might well be questioned, were it not for the testimony of several respectable and enterprising traders who have visited it, and who have *exhibited several bushels of the salt* to the curiosity of the people of St. Louis, *where some of it still remains!* A specimen of the same salt has been sent to Marietta. This mountain is said to be 180 miles long, and 45 in width, composed of *solid rock salt*, without any trees or even shrubs on it. Salt springs are very numerous beneath the surface of this mountain, and they flow through the fissures and cavities of it."

Here curiosity became invincible, and we were much disappointed in not finding the subsequent paragraph commence somewhat in this manner:

"About half-way between those heights which have been "carved into a multitude of antique towers," and this "salt mountain," there flows a vast river of *golden eagles* ready coined, which, at a trifling expence in cutting canals and constructing locks, may easily be turned into the treasury of the United States. The existence of such a river might well be questioned, were it not for the testimony of several respectable and enterprising travellers, who have visited it, and have exhibited several of the eagles to the curiosity of captain Lewis, who is now, by my direction, exploring those regions. What may be thought more remarkable is, that upon the margin of the river there has been discovered a 'DRY DOCK' which appears to have sprung up 'almost spontaneously, very little labor having been required in the production of it.' In the neighborhood of the *dry dock* have been found the remains of a 'Bloody Arena,' which for a vast distance round is thickly strewed with the bones of that wonderful animal, the Mammoth. It is conjectured, and not without probability, that the barbarians who formerly inhabited these regions, instead of directing their energies to the multiplication of Mammoths, were accustomed to indulge themselves in the cruel and anti-republican sport of collecting together herds of those generous animals for no other purpose than to be spectators of the fierce and bloody conflicts by which they mangled and destroyed each other, and by which the species, to the regret of every true philosopher and politician, has at length become extinct." (*U. S. Gaz.*)

From a Paris paper of September 19.

The first consul, as president of the Italian Republic, has ordered the full complement of the first light Italian half brigade, and the first half brigade of the line. They are to be armed and equipped by the 1st Brumaire, (23d Oct.) and will each consist of 1800 men. The second regiment of hurrars and a company of artillery are likewise to be completed. These troops will be commanded by gen. Pin, and will enter France, to make a part of the grand expedition, and to *serve under the immediate orders of the first consul.* Such are the dispositions of an arrete dated St. Cloud, 7 Fructidor—(26th August.)

To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

Know ye, that I, Andrew Jackson, am authorised, and do pronounce, publish and declare to the world, that his Excellency, John Sevier, Esq Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief of the Land and Naval Forces of the State of Tennessee, is a base coward and a paltroon. He will basely insult, but has not courage to repair the wound.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Knoxville, October 10, 1803.
6 o'clock A. M.

CLAIMANTS under the seventh article of the British treaty, are informed that lists of their claims, as decided by the Board of Commissioners in London, have, for their information, been transmitted to the collectors of customs in the principal Ports of the U. States.

Department of State, Wasington, 15 November, 1803.

"We have no advices from Washington," says the Aurora of the 16th—"We find little business had been done in Congress for a few days preceding our last dates—the Senate Chamber had been undergoing repairs, *which prevented* the attendance of the members."

This most virtuous paper, the Aurora, is the Jeffersonian print in Philadelphia—and thus it passes over a week's payment of the members of Congress. The Senate Chamber, it seems, is repairing, and therefore the members could do no business! Mark, gentle reader, how these days of economy pass over. In the largest buildings in America, a little plastering of the ceiling in the Senate Chamber preclud'd, and about three dozen men, at six dollars per man, it seems, could not proceed, for this cause, upon the business of the nation—they could not, truly, find another room in all Washington to contain them, though every clerk there is allowed space enough to do his business on horseback! Thus we find, "the organ of the public will" tells us, that we pay at least two hundred and fifty dollars per day, in attendance on a few workmen and their trowels!!!

"Again, says the Aurora, innocent, uninformed print—"Whether there was any business transacted in the lower house, we have not learned." Where was this "mellow bended," spectacled "organ." Could he not see, that the lapse of time he alluded to, was the race week at Washington—for, we are informed Master Duane, and Jefferson's Washington Printer too, were upon the turf, locked arm in arm, with their party members.—*O tempora! O mores!!!* (*Alex. Adv.*)

NEW-YORK, November 25.

The following letter from Commodore Preble, was received by the sch. Columbia, Capt. Appleton, which arrived at Gloucester, on Thursday last, from Cadiz—

"United States frigate Constitution,
Gibraltar Bay, 1st October, 1803.

"Gentlemen,

"A letter directed to Commodore Morris has come to my hand, and as Commodore of the Mediterranean squadron, I beg leave to observe that there can be but little danger in your proceeding to the United States, as there are two of my squadron cruising off Mogadore, Sallee, and Larache, which will prevent their cruizers from putting to sea.—The Moorish frigate is now at Lisbon, and has orders not to go out until peace is established between us and the Emperor. A sloop of war, however, I have ordered to take a convoy from this bay, and pass near Cadiz, that you may take advantage of her convoy. There is no truth in the report of a Moorish frigates's having taken four American vessels.

"I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD PREBLE.

"To Capt. Benjamin Muson, and others, Cadiz."

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Richmond, December 1st, 1803.

A. SAMUEL G. Adams, Thos. Armistead, John Armistead, Moses Abbott, Joseph Anthony, Richard Apperson, Penelope Anthony.

B Andrew Baker, Thomas Bilic, Wm. Blare, John Boyd, George Beatty, Thomas Burgess, John O. Berlemeyer, 2; Burwell Bassett, John Bill, Mr. Booz, James Breckenridge, 2; Samuel Brooks, Robert Bell, Charles Barrett, Wm. Boyd, James Boyd, Jesse Bowles, Joseph Boyce.

C. Eleanor Coleman, Bowler Cocke, Archibald Campbell, David Chalmers, Robert Craig, 2; Nathaniel Chilsers, Wm. Cumming, John Clark, John C. Cornwell, Edmund Crutchfield, Barnett Carter, Isaac N. Cordoza, Thomas Charlton, Edward Catten, Wm. Cuzins.

D. George Donald, Nicolas Dawe, Math. Doal, Robert Davis, Wm Duval, 3; Humphrey Dabney, Thomas Duncanson, George Dunlevey, James Dawes.

E. Richard Epperson, Thomas Elliot.

F. Elisha Franklin, Wm. Fuqua, Abel Farrer, John Field.

G. Wm. Graham, Wm. Green, John Glazebrook, Stafford Gibbs.

H. Rice Haggard, Wm. Hawes, James P. Hopkins, James Hughes, Samuel Henry, Frederick Harris, Wm. Herron, The Reverend Mr. Hall, John Hart, Francis Hiland, Edward Harper.

J. Wm. Johnston, 5; Lightfoot Janney, 2.

K. George King, Alexander Kennedy, Hugh Key.

L. Miss Kithah Locus, John Leak, Peter Lora, Carter Longell, David Logan.

M. Jonathan McClain, 2; Wm. Moffat, Dr. Ch. Morris, Dr. James L McLean, Wm. McCormock, John McLeod, Thomas Maule, 2; John Meridith, Abner Magehe, Frederick Miller.

N Mrs Judith Nelson, Ann Neefrer.

P. Ann Porter, Thomas H. Puryear, 2; Nathaniel W. Price, Robert Page, Judith Pugh, E. Price, Peter Peterson, Otis Paine, 3.

R. Richard Reid, James Rea, Philip Rhore, James Royster.

S. Edward Sydnor, George Sears, Wm. Strode, Elizabeth T. Smith, Wm. Shiver.

T. John Turpin, 2; P. Turpin, Thomas Turpin, James Tate, Elizabeth Tinsley, Thomas J. Thompson.

W. John White, Thomas Walker, Isaac Webber, 3; Job White, John Wallace, John Walker, Elizabeth Wren, Mathew Whitlock, Hugh Williams, Charles Wills, John Womack, Drury Wood.

Marks Vandewall, P. M.

To be Sold,

On the first of November next, at the Eagle Tavern, in Richmond, two tracts of

MILITARY LANDS,

LYING on Deer creek, Christian county, Kentucky—One of 1000 acres, patented in the name of Major George Lewis—the Second, in the names of General Mercer and Col. Gustavus Wallus, containing 2000 acres, and adjoining the first tract.

These lands, besides their valuable quality in other respects, are supposed to contain salt springs. Mr. George Clark, who is now and will be for some weeks longer in Richmond, will, if applied to, give a more particular description of them. The sale is advertised thus early, in order to give to persons at a distance in this state, as well as to the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the lands, timely notice of the same.

The conditions of sales will be one and two years credit, the purchaser to give bond with undoubted and approved security, and bearing interest from the day of sale.

Prosser & Moncure, V. M.

☞ The sale of the above land is POSTPONED until the 6th day of December next.

Richmond, November 4th, 1803.

BONDS due at the Custom-House in the month of December, are payable as follows:

Per the Brutus, December 9th.
St. William, Do. 31st.

Humanity Hall Grammar School,

WILL be continued by the subscriber, for the ensuing term, in which youth will be instructed in the *Greek, Latin* and *English* Languages; *Geography*, the *Elements* of *Geometry*, with practical Surveying. Also, *Writing* and *Arithmetic*, Vulgar, Decimal and Analytical. The price of board, tuition, washing and fuel, will be eighty dollars for the term, paid quarterly in advance, to commence on the 15th of January next, and expire the 10th of December. Particular attention will be paid to the morals, deportment and cleanliness of the youth; and bedding will be furnished such as chuse at six dollars extra.

Thomas Nelson.

Forks of Hanover, Nov. 27th, 1803.

Musical Entertainments.

THE proprietor of the Hay-Market Garden having gone into very expensive preparations for Musical and other pleasing Amusements therein, after many mortifying attempts to procure performers of sobriety and stability, has taken pleasure to announce to the citizens of Richmond, Manchester, and the public generally, that he has prevailed on Mr. and Madam Cornillon, who have made their residence in this city with other views, to undertake the management of Musical Entertainments for the winter season, which will not interfere with their other avocations. The respectability of this gentleman and lady, and their talents and performances, he flatters himself are pleasing pretages of that success so long looked for in this institution. The Music Room being rendered warm by fire places and stoves, and the walks leading thereto laid with plank and well lighted, no danger of taking cold can be apprehended. Those who come in carriages, &c. can have their horses put in the livery stable during their stay, without charge. The particulars of the respective entertainments will be expressed in the bills of the day. Music on the Organ, adapted to the day, accompanied with voices, will be performed on every Sunday afternoon, from half past 3 o'clock till 6, at intervals.

Hay Market, December 1st, 1803.

Music, French and Drawing.

MR. & MRS. CORNILLON,

WHO intend making their residence in this city, propose to open an Academy for teaching the Piano Forte, by Mrs. Cornillon, accompanied by the voice or otherwise; the French Language, in its purity, by mr. Cornillon; and Drawing and Pencilling on China, to a superior degree of perfection, by a French Lady, that may be expected on shortly.—Sensible of the advantages to be derived in acquiring the French Language by a residence in a French family, they would wish to accommodate as many pupils in their house as may be convenient, as soon as their furniture arrives. In the mean time they have procured a comfortable room at the Hay-Market, and an Instrument, where Mrs Cornillon will give lessons to such as think proper to call on her, or will attend those who prefer taking lessons at home.—Their terms shall be as reasonable as any in this city. They would not presume thus to offer their services had they not it in their power to give entire satisfaction as to their moral character and habits in life, and that Mrs. Cornillon has had her acquirements from the best masters in Paris.

Liberal wages will be given for a good Cook, a Waiter and a Nurse.

N. B. Mr. Cornillon will give lessons on the German Flute and Violincello.

City of Richmond, Hay-Market, December 1st, 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be Sold,

At the late dwelling of William McNamare, dec. on Thursday, the 8th of next month, (December) upon a credit of twelve months, carrying an interest of 6 per cent. from the date, if not punctually paid,

THE Tract of LAND, whereon the deceased resided, containing about hundred acres; 7 or 8 LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of Men and Women, several Boys & Girls—the flocks of Cattle, HORSES, HOGS, and SHEEP—Some very good PORK—HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE—Crops of CORN and WHEAT. The above credit will be given for all sums above Ten Dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

By the Executors.

Forks of Hanover,
Nov 30th, 1803. 2p.

FOR RENT,

And possession given immediately,

A BRICK Lumber House, Stable and Carriage House. Apply to

Marcus Elcan.

Dec. 3, 1803. 2awtf.

Richmond, September 30th, 1803.

I NOW take the liberty to inform the Public, and my Friends, that I have this day opened a house of

Private Entertainment,

in a new house, of Doctor Ternan's, between Doctor McClurg's and the Capitol. The house is a large yellow one, the rooms are well furnished, and well calculated to accommodate about twenty members of the assembly. I shall board at the moderate price of SIX SHILLINGS per day. Any gentleman who may wish to live private at any season of the year, while in Richmond, I have it fully in my power to accommodate them and their families to their wishes. I shall take in horses at three shillings and six pence per day. I have a large supply of forage, of the best quality, on hand, and a choice new stable, in good order, that will hold fifteen horses. I hope, from my strict attention, to merit the public patronage.

John P. Shields.

ALMANACS,

FOR THE YEAR 1804,

For Sale at this Office.

IRISH LINENS.

A good assortment of 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide

Irish Linens,

IN boxes of 25 to 34 pieces, purchased in Dublin in July, and imported by the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, for sale by

JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th November, 1803.

LOUIS WERCQ,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

NOT intending to carry on his buſineſs as extenſively as heretofore, informs the public, that in future he ſhall expect materials to be paid for, before they are made into clothes. He has on hand a ſupply of the beſt Cloths, Caſſimeres, Swanſdowns, Marſeilles, &c. which he will ſell low for caſh only. All perſons having claims againſt him will be paid on application, and thoſe in his debt are requeſted to pay their accounts to him immediately.

Richmond, October 17th, 1803. 4m.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool

A General Aſſortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now ſelling off at their uſual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. *tf.*

In the caſe of *THOMAS HOOPER*, late BANKRUPT.

THE Commiſſioners under a commiſſion of Bankruptcy, awarded and iſſued forth againſt the ſaid Thomas Hooper, of the city of Richmond, in the ſtate of Virginia, merchant, intend to meet on the 29th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Riſing Sun Tavern, in the ſaid city of Richmond, in order to make a dividend of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid bankrupt; when, and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the benefit of the ſaid dividend.

RICHARD DENNY. } Aſſignees.
CHARLES SPENCER. }

Richmond, Oct. 25, 1803.

JOHN LESSLIE,

Has juſt received from London and Briſtol,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Cut Glaſs,

In Table Setts, &c. &c. and an ample ſupply of

COPPER,

Raiſed Bottoms and Sheets—which, with his uſual ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Will be ſold low for Caſh, Country Produce, or Acceptances payable here at 60 or 90 days.

Richmond, Oct. 7, 1803.

---

30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June laſt, a Negro Girl, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertſon, of Manchеſter. She is a tall, ſpare, black Girl, about twenty years old, ſtoops much, has very ſhort knotty hair, which ſhe attempts to make longer by platting; her noſe turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchеſter, are her uncles, by whom it is probable ſhe is harbored.—She is a good ſemſtreſs.

I will give the above reward to any perſon who will ſecure her in Jail ſo that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Peters-burg, July 15, 1803.

VIRGINIA:

At a Superior Court of Chancery

for the Richmond District, October 6, 1803,

BETWEEN

Samuel Greenhow, Plaintiff,

AND

John Fenton Mercer, Charles Fenton Mercer, and John T. Brooke and James M. Garnett, adminiſtrators with the Will annexed of James Mercer, Defendants.

THE defendant Charles Fenton Mercer, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, it is ordered, That the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A copy—Teſte,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

At a Court held for Goochland County, Sept. 19th, 1803,

Tarlton Hughes, Plaintiff,

Againſt

Elizabeth B. Underwood, adminiſtratrix with the Will annexed of Alexander Underwood, deceaſed, Defendant, } In Chancery on an Injunction.

THE defendant not having entered her appearance and given ſecurity agreeable to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that ſhe is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, *It is ordered*, That the defendant appear here at or before December court next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in one of the newſpapers printed in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and that another copy be poſted at the front door of the courthouſe of this county.

A Copy—Teſt, RICH. BATES, D. C

NOTICE.

In the caſe of EPHRAIM MACQUILLIN, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the congreſs of the U. States paſſed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and iſſued againſt *Ephraim Macquillin*, merchant, of the city of Richmond, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on Thurſday the 24th day of this month, on Saturday the 10th, and on Saturday the 31ſt days of December next, at the commiſſioners' office in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of each day, and make a full diſcloſure and diſcovery of his eſtate and effects: When and where the creditors are to come forward prepared to prove their debts; and at the ſecond ſitting to chooſe aſſignees of the ſaid bankrupt's eſtate and effects; and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination; and the creditors are to aſſent to, or diſſent from, the allowance of his certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to him the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

RO: BROOKE.
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners' Office, Richmond, November 19th, 1803.

TO RENT,

THE middle tenement in the large four story Brick houſe nearly oppoſite the Poſt-Office, which was laſt occupied by Edmund W. Rootes—For terms apply to BEN. JAMES HARRIS, or THOMAS HARRIS.

Richmond, October 7, 1803.

AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD before the door of the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Thurſday, 8th December, between the hours of four and five in the afternoon, an elegant

ENGLISH COACH,

handſomely plated, with ſpiral worms and anti-antricial wheels.—Likewiſe a pair of

Handſome GELDINGS,

5 or 6 years old, between fifteen and ſixteen hands high, of good blood and in high condition. Alſo,

A ſett of plated HARNESS.

with plated bits for four horſes. The terms caſh, or approved endorſed notes negotiable at bank at 60 and 90 days with the diſcount added—They will be ſold ſeparate—The whole to be ſeen three days previous to the day of ſale, at the Eagle Tavern.

Thomas Taylor, V. M.

Nov. 10th, 1803. tds

For Sale,

MONCUIN MILL,

IN King William county, near to Capt. Drury's Tavern. The advantages of this Mill, in having a never failing ſtream, are well known. She is in good order, has in her a pair of Burr, and a pair of Cologne Stones, and alſo a good Bolting Cloth—there are an hundred acres of Land annexed to her. Any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Mr. JAMES FOX, who is empowered by me to treat for the ſame, and to ſell her on my account. His act and deed, in regard to the premiſes, will be as valid as though done by me.

RALPH WORMELEY.

Manſkin Lodge, Nov. 11, 1803. tf.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by *William Redford* in Goochland county on Beaverdam Creek, a ſorrel HORSE, about 5 feet high, with a long tail and mane, blaze face, his near hind foot white nearly up to the knee, a ſmall white ſpot on the near ſide of his neck, and one ſmall ſaddle ſpot on the off ſide, ſuppoſed to be 14 or 15 years old. Appraiſed to four pounds ten ſhillings. 4tp.

☞ NOTICE.

Negroes for Sale.

THE public are hereby informed that, the following Negroes, viz. Dorcas, Betty, Beckey, Nelly, a ſmall girl, daughter of Betty, and two fine children the offſprings of Beckey—Together with eleven acres of land, adjoining the city of Richmond,

Will be offered for ſale,

for *ready money* before the door of the Eagle Tavern on Monday, 12th December next; or ſo much of ſaid property as will be ſufficient to ſatisfy a Deed of Truſt bearing date, May 1ſt, 1797, executed by the late William Booker, and Jeſſe Smith, to ſecure the payment of certain money therein expreſſed, to be due John Graham and James Herron, with intereſt and expence of carrying ſaid truſt into effect, as appears of record made in the General Court of Richmond, 9th day of November, 1797.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, Truſtee.

Richmond, Nov. 18, 1803.

NEGROES TO HIRE for the enſuing year—Two ſtrong, healthy young men, one a blackſmith by trade, the other a laborer, and very handy at moſt buſineſs—Four females brought up to houſe buſineſs, and are neat careful hands at waſhing, ironing, &c. Alſo TO RENT, the HOUSE and LOT at preſent occupied by Mr. B. Sheppard—poſſeſſion of which can be given the 1ſt of January next. Information concerning any of the aforementioned property can be had by application to Samuel Jones, at Mayo's Bridge.

Samuel Shelton & Co.

Having provided themſelves with a convenient Lumber Houſe, near the Baſin, will keep a conſtant ſupply of

Freſh Flour

FOR SALE.

THEY will alſo receive PRODUCE on STORAGE, and tranſact buſineſs on COMMISSION.

Richmond, November 18, 1803.

NOTIFICATION.

THE public are hereby cautioned from trading for a BOND of mine to Edward Broaddus, then merchant of Albemarle county, for the ſum of £900 entered into in July 1801. The Bond recites that I am to make a title to a certain tract of land in Pittſylvania county, containing 1213 acres, and deſcribes the boundaries, &c. At the ſame the ſaid Broaddus executed two obligations to me for the purchaſe of the ſaid land, amounting to £550—The firſt payable the 25th December, 1801, the ſecond the 25th December, 1802. As I have been always ready and willing to make a conveyance when called on, with the payments, and as the ſaid Broaddus has become a Bankrupt, and my bond for making a title transferred to Wm McKenzie & Co. merchants of Richmond.—This public notice is given to prevent a further tranſfer of the ſame, as I conſider the contract null and void, not having received any part of the conſideration money. CALEB HUNDLEY.

Pittſylvania county, Nov. 3, 1803. ep3wp

FRANCIS FOLLET,

From New-York,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF A FEW BALES OF

DRY GOODS

Conſiſting of

Superfine Broad Cloths, Caſimeres and German Ticklenburghs;

WHICH will be ſold by the Bale or Piece, at a price worthy the attention of thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe, for ready pay.

HE HAS

As formerly advertiſed,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELLERY;

SILVER, PLATED, JAPANNED, & CUTLERY WARE—GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, &c.

ALL of which being laid in on the beſt terms, can and will be ſold as low as in any market in the United States.

Richmond, Nov. 26, 1803.

NOTICE.

To the Aſſignees of *Iſaac McPhearſon, Anthony & Pleaſants, Edward Hyde, Joſeph Anthony, Edward Broaddus, Daniel Morgan, Julius Crump, Thomas E. Pleaſants* and *Manſfield Watkins.*

YOU are hereby required to attend the commiſſioners named and authoriſed in and by the commiſſions of bankruptcies awarded and iſſued and now in proſecution againſt the ſaid Iſaac McPhearſon, Anthony & Pleaſants, Edward Hyde, Joſeph Anthony, Edward Broaddus, Daniel Morgan, Julius Crump, Thomas E. Pleaſants, and Manſfield Watkins, on the 12th day of January, 1804, at their office in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to ſhew cauſe why notice has not been given by you for making a dividend of the eſtates and effects of the ſaid bankrupts according to the act of the congreſs of the United States in that caſe made and provided, which if you fail of doing, a meeting will be forthwith appointed, by the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſions named and authoriſed, for you to produce your receipts and payments touching the ſame, and to make a dividend of ſuch part of the ſaid eſtates and effects as ſhall appear to be remaining in your hands.

By order of the Commiſſioners,

Ro: Brooke, s. c.

Commiſſioners' Office, Richmond, November 16th, 1803.

Virginia:

In the Superior Court of Chancery,

holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, October 1ſt, 1803,

Between

John Le Meſſurier, Plaintiff,

And

John Tupper, John Bell, and William Bell, Defendants.

THE defendant John Tupper, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, *It is ordered*, That the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS FOR SALE,

VERY LOW INDEED,

FOURTH proof French Brandy, by the pipe.
Second proof Holland Gin, by the pipe.
Beſt Green Coffee, by the hhd.
New-England Rum, by the hhd.
Sherry Wine, (beſt quality) by the quarter Caſk.
Window Glaſs, by the box, different ſizes.
Cotton Cards, aſſorted numbers, by the box.

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

PATENT BALANCES.

E. W. ROOTES.

November 30th, 1803.

FOR SALE,

My LOT and HOUSES,

IN York Town, on the main ſtreet, and convenient to the Church and Courthouſe. The buildings are, a brick dwelling houſe with three rooms and a paſſage and convenient cloſets below, and three rooms and a paſſage above ſtairs, and a good cellar, a kitchen, waſh houſe, and other out houſes. This would make one of the beſt ſtands in York for a merchant or a tavern keeper. For terms apply to Mr Robert Gibbons in York, or the ſubſcriber in Richmond.

John Moss.

September 22, 1803. tf

Tobacco Land

FOR SALE.

IN Amherſt county, on Horſley's Creek, 329 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherſt Court-Houſe to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable ſtand for a Country Store, with a framed houſe for that purpoſe, entirely new, and ſufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above ſtairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under-pinned with brick, alſo a lumber houſe ſixteen feet ſquare, with a cellar of its full ſize walled up with ſtone. There is alſo a Taylor's and Saddler's ſhop, and other out houſes; likewiſe a tolerable good dwelling houſe with three rooms below, and two above ſtairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houſes within a mile of the ſtore, ſuitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about ſeventy five acres cleared; all of which is freſh and in good order for cultivation. It has alſo the advantage of being only ſeven miles from Bethel, where there is an inſpection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is preſumed no perſon will be inclined to purchaſe the above without viewing the premiſes, they will be ſhewn by Meſſrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a ſale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as alſo on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

Will be Sold at Public Auction, before the Eagle Tavern, on Wednesday, 14th Dec. next, (if not previouſly diſpoſed of)

THAT valuable eſtate in the county of Cheſterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Eſq. deceaſed, and known by the name of

AMPTHILL.

This property being well known, it is unneceſſary to deſcribe it particularly.

For further information reſpecting the land, and for terms of ſale, apply to

Thomas Taylor, V. M.

Richmond, Nov. 2, 1803. epids

The GRAND LODGE of Virginia will meet on the ſecond Monday in December next.

W. H. FITZWHYLSONN, G. S.

Richmond, November 1, 1803. tdm.

WILLIAM M'CAY,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

Main-ſtreet—Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has juſt received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general aſſortment of GOLD and SILVER

WATCHES,

among which are elegant repeating Watches; Ladies' Gold ditto.—Alſo, an elegant aſſortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch-Makers' Tools and Materials, &c.—He has likewiſe a few good CLOCKS for ſale—All of which he offers to diſpoſe of on as reaſonable terms, for caſh, as they can be purchaſed in any part of the United States.

He returns his ſincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with ſince his reſidence in this city.

☞ CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the ſhorteſt notice.

Richmond, November 5th, 1803.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ſhip *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general aſſortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the ſeaſon, which they are diſpoſed to ſell on moderate terms, for Caſh, Country Produce, or, to *punctual cuſtomers*, on the uſual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to ſtore FLOUR, &c. thoſe who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are aſſured, that their endeavours will be uſed to give general, ſatisfaction, and their charge for ſtorage, &c. will be reaſonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

NOTICE.

ON the 15th of December next, the ſubſcriber will be at his plantation in the county of King William, where he has ten or twelve likely

Negro Women,

with their CHILDREN, that he would ſell by private contract.

Carter B. Berkeley.

November 17th, 1803. 6t.

Charlotte Court, 6th June, 1803.

John Dennis, *Plaintiff,*

AGAINST

Blow & Barkesdale, *Defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant Barkesdale not having entered his appearance according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate: On the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered that he appear here on the firſt day of November court next, and anſwer the plaintiff's bill, that a copy of this order be inſerted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the courthouſe of the ſaid county.

A Copy—Teſte,

Thomas Read, Clerk.